# THE EXHIBITION

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

PLOWS.

In seconding the great stairway from the dome, leading north cast, on your way to the gallery of the Agricatural Department, the visitor will find in the angle,

between the two flights of stairs, a collection of Pioxs from one of the oldest and largest manufactories in the United States, among which are some of the best, perbaps, that he has ever met with. On examination he will notice upon the inside of the mould board of every ene, the name of J. Nourse, who is the senior partner of Messis Rugeles, Neurse, Mason & Co., of Worcester and Boston. Their names are almost world renowned as manufacturers of this indispensable farm implement. Mr. Nourse was one of the first to improve the plow spon reliabilite principles, having been more than a quariet of a century engaged in the business; first as an apprentice to his father, and afterward devoting many of the best years of his life, and the strong energies of a mind determined to succeed in producing a perfect plew, of every size and shape required. Hence his partners have nobly determined that his name shall be known and remembered by every one of their plaws, as a man justly entitled to be honored by every American

Probably the first plow that will attract attention in this collection is that numbered 77, because it is the larges and the last perfected. The beam is five feet long, and the whole length from end of handle to point of beam nine feet. These are made of the best of tough oak and ash timber, all the rest of the plough being made of refined east iron, the cutting-edges cold-chilled in the mould fill they are harder than tempered cast-steel. This is called the deep-tiller sod-plow. It is intended to turn a farrow from nine to thirteen inches deep and fifteen to seventeen inches wide; and such is the perfection of its construction that it can be done easily by two yoke of exen, such as are in common use all over the New-England States. If the soil is very stiff and hard an extra roke is added. At the end of the beam there is a cast-iron wheel, by which the required depth is guaged. The draft is from a rod attached to the beam at the standard road is raised. At the required depth is guaged. The draft is from a rod attached to the beam at the standard and leading under the beam through a guide, by a screw upon which the rod can be raised or lowered four or five inches, thus varying the line of draft. Between the wheel and share a coulter is fixed, with a sharp steel edge. From the point of the share to the heel, along the land side, it measures three feet, width across the heel, 15 inches; across the wing, 22 inches; from the point to upper angle of the wing, 4 feet 5 inches; hight of standard to under side of the beam, 19½ inches. The handles are braced with iron rods, and the whole is made as strong as wood and iron combined can effect. No doubt those who looked at it while we were present, thought it was too heavy for one man to handle. To satisfy them of their miscalculation, we had scales brought up, and the weight ascertained to be only 205 pounds. This lightness is produced by the most careful and exact calculations in making the patterns, so as to dispense with every grain of iron not necessary to the perfect construction of the implement. You can hardly imagine the perfection of the line of draft, and find that it touches the whole length. All parts of the iron subject to friction are ground smooth before leaving the factory.

The minute description of this plow will serve for all. Censtant improvements are made, perhaps trifling in appearance, in fact really imperceptible to the casual observer, yet, by the mere change of one eighth of an inch in the curve of the mould-board, a vast saving of labor to the team is effected.

Not finding in this collection one of the smallest sized.

in the curve of the mould-board, a vast saving of labor to the team is effected.

Not finding in this collection one of the smallest sized cast-iron plows, we procured one known as No. 60, from among the plows of R. L. Allen, of this City, to weigh in contrast with the large one described, and found the weight only 39 pounds. This is a plow much used by cotton and corn planters in the light lands of the South, where more land is plowed less than more than two inches deep. The price of the large plow is \$19—the price of the small one, less than that for a dozen. The dimensions of this small one-horse plow is five feet from point of beam to end of handles: length from point to beel on the lard side, one fost six inches: same length from point to upper angle of wing; hight of standard, 14½ inches. Between this and the lirst, there is to be seen almost every size and shape that could be wished for. There is one of the same style and general appearance of that first described, known as deep tiller No. 71½, with wheel and cutter, but with a dial clevis instead of conter-draft rod, and much lighter, weighing only 108 lbs., and which was designed expressly for plowing loose, porous, dry, sandy and gravely loams. Its mold-board has a long gentle curvature, and turns sod furrows five to eight inches deep and eleven to thirteen inches wide, with such a long, casy twist that, notwithstanding the friable nature of the soil, the furrow-slice is completely rolled over, burying the grass, or weeds and stubble, and still leaving the surface in a measure compact, and in much better condition than it would be if plowed with No. 70, which is made expressly for the purpose of stirring up stiff soils and leaving them in a measure compace, and a more than the made expressly for the purpose of stirring up stiff soils and leaving them in a light, mellow condition. Such soils as No. 71½ was made to plow require to be laid over in perfectly flat furrows, with the edges closely matched, and the natural cohesion of the parts preserved, thus promoting condensation rather than evaporation of moisture. This tends to prevent the withering influences of our excessive drouths, and yet from the depth of the farrow of such a plow the earth is in fine condition for growing plants. In direct contact with the above are the stubble plows. Nos. 31 to 39. They are made with high standards—that is, high beams, and short high mold-boards, and wide in the heel, by which the furrow slice is broken up in such a manner that the course of the furrows in indistinguishable, though from five to ten inches deep and ten in such a manner that the course of the such as stated tinguishable, though from five to ten inches deep and ten to thirteen inches wide. Some of this class of plows were got up expressly for the use of broom corn growers, by which they can effectually bury stubble and stalks

beneath the surface.

Another implement which promises to be very useful, is called the double Plow, or sod and subsoil combined known in some parts of the country as the Michigan Plow Its peculiarity consists in this: upon the beam about where the cutter, or coulter is usually fixed, there is a common cost from plow share, which cuts and turns the sed any required depth, while the main share takes up the earth from the bettom of the furrow, four or five the earth from the bottom of the furrow, four or live inches deeper, and lays it in a completely pulverized state on top of the inverted sod. This Plow attracts a good deal of attention, and generally, commendatory remarks. Another exhibitor has given a prominent position to one of the same sort, which the original inventor thinks is an inevation upon his; or at any rate so near like it, that without the original, the other would bear the processive.

herer have been conceived.

The subsoil plew is so little known, to a majority of The subset piew is so title known, to a majority of these who till American soil, that a more particular de-scription and slight history of its introduction will be found interesting. In the year 1840, Messrs Raggles, Noarse, Mason & Co. imported from Scotland, the first subset plew ever seen in the United States. It was a complicated, expensive, cumbersome affair, as most of the Scotch plows are, and could not be patterned after with any hope of successful introduction among farmers. Feeling satisfied of the benefits that would result to Precling satisfied of the benefits that would result to them from the use of a good subsoil plow, that good genius of American farmers, Joel Nourse, set his mind to work and produced one, more simple, lighter and cheaper than the imported article. It was tried, proved satisfactory, and the manufactory of various sizes, suited to a team of one to six horses, soon introduced this new farm implement to the notice of many farmers who never had seen or heard of the thing before, but soon learned how to profit by its use. This plow has no mold board the use of it is to enter the bottom of the ordinary farmer, and stir up and pulverise the hard subsoil from four to twenty four inches deep. Upon this the next round of the tarning plow lays its newal thickness of furrow slice, thus doubling the depth of tilth. It is especially talkable in land which has a natural hard pan, or in which one has been formed by the tramping of the plow team, or the sliding of that instrument for a hundred years, on the cottom of furrows always ploued just the years, on the bottom of furrows always ploued just to same depth. Some idea can be formed of the shape of this plow, by supposing the land side of the common cast irea one continued in a smooth plate up to the hears, the handles being riveted upon that, like those of a common shovel plow. On the mold board side of this beam, the handles being riveted upon that, like those of a common shovel plow. On the moid board side of this plate, there is a shelf projecting a couple of inches, running in a gently inclined plane from the lance head like point to the heel, producing exactly the effect that a wedge would do if drawn through the earth, lifting it up and dropping it over the butt, which is two to four inches high. Such is the subsoil plow, in use in most of the Northern States, and from its efficiency, strength, case of draft, and cheapness, from \$5 to \$15, it was thought that perfection had been obtained in that farm implement. Not so. For this very season these great plow-makers have brought out a new subsoil plow, as much more simple than their first one, as that is more

simple than its Scotch prototype, and yet more effective, and not requiring more than one half the force to propel it: besides which, it is a self sharpener.

A perfect idea of the shape of this plow can be got in the way it was first obtained by Professor Mapes, to whom are the manufacturers indebted for the original, by taking a piece of paper twice as long as wide, and folding it first end to end, then side to side, then cut off the corners from side to end fold, now make a slight lap at the side folds and lay it down upon the table, the edges will touch all round, while the middle is slightly elevated. Now fancy a smooth piece of hardend cast iron of this shape, 20 inches long and 7½ wide, with an upright part. 18 inches high, made broad and thin, with edges alike so that it makes no different alike so that it makes no different alike so that it makes no different alike so.

ference which goes forward, screwd to a beam, 5 feet ference which goes forward, seried to a cean-leng, with handles 4 feet long, tolted upon the sides of the beam, held in place by an iron supporter, with a center draft rod and dial clevis, moveable four or five inches up or down, or upon either side, and the whole only weigh-ing 84 pounds, and yet strong enough for two yoke of exen, but not of two heavy a draft for one yoke, when exen, but not of two heavy a draw lot only a run up to the beam in the ground, producing such an effect as to shake bushes or plants several feet upon each side, and you will have some idea of a new subsoil plow, now publicly exhibited for the first time.

By the side of this last-described implement stands

By the side of this last-described implement stands another, which from the oddity of its appearance to a very large portion of those who have been acquainted with these farm tools all their lives, attracts a great deal of attention. This is nothing more nor less than the common Scotch plow, in almost universal use in its own country. It is made all of wrought iron, the beam and handles which are almost on a line, giving it an appearance of great length are 10 feet 4 inches—the beam 5 feet and right hand handle from where it is bolted to the meid board to the upper end is 7 feet. From heel to point, on the land side, 2 feet 10 inches; from point to upper angle of wing, 3 feet 7 inches; width of heel, 8 point, on the land side. 2 feet 10 inches; from point to upper angle of wisg, 3 feet 7 inches; width of heel, 8 inches; width from land side to point of wing, I foot 7 inches; length of standard 14 inches. There is no wood, except the end of the handles, in its construction, which is the case with all iron plows. The weight of this plow is 207 lbs.—2 lbs. more than the one first described, which will cut a furrow about double the size of this, and some who have tried both, say with the same team.

The next curious affair in this collection is the side hill plew. It is so contrived that by unhoosing a stout hook and a little exertion of the plowman, while the team is corning about, the whole share, mold-board and all together is rolled over, and again fastened with the hook, so that the furrow is turned the other way. These are made of different sizes, turning a sod from 5 to 7

are made of different sizes, turning a sod from 5 to 7 inches deep and 10 or 12 inches wide, and notwithstand inches deep and 10 or 12 inches was, and a strong ing their awkward appearance, work equally well on level or hill side land. The same scale of proportions and carefully laid down principles, in regard to curved lines, is preserved in all the plows coming from this manufactory; so that all work alike as to tractile force. whether great or small, according to the work required

whether great of smal, according to the sold kind.

With a side-hill plow, the plowman may commence on the lower edge of a hill-side, turning all the furrows down the slope, going back and forth, changing his plow to the right and left at the end of each furrow, or in the

to the right and left at the end of each throw, of in the same way he may plow a level field.

Another side hill plow stands just across the stairway towards the dome from the last described, which at-tracts much notice from its curious, unique appearance and neat construction. It is all iron, stands on a bench flanked by two others of the same material in the com-

manked by two others of the same material in the com-mon form of turning plows.

The peculiarity of this side-hill plow is that the beam and handles together turn round upon a pivot formed of the top of the standard. The share has a straight land side, 2 feet 10 inches long, with a point at each end exactly alike. Suppose you are turning a right hand furrow, and wish to change to the left you give a rad under the right Suppose you are turning a right hand furrow, and wish to change to the left, you give a rol under the right handle a little jog, which unlooses a catch, and you walk round with the handle in your hand till the beam points directly the other way; how pull the rod and close the catch, stoop over and give the mold board a flap and it turns back bottom up, disclosing another under it exactly like the other, also bottom up and pointing forward; turn this also, and you have before you as neat a looking plow as you will find in the Exhibition, the reversed mold-board lying under the other, quite out of the way, and the reverse point forming the heel of the land side. The length of the beam is 4 feet; handles, 4 feet 6 inches; width of share, 9 inches; length from point to upper length of the beam is 4 feet; handles, 4 feet 6 inches; width of share, 9 inches; length from point to upper angle of wing 2 feet 9 inches; length of wing from the joint to upper end, 1 feet 7 inches; hight of standard, 1 feet 2 inches; hight of fin cutter, 9 inches. The weight not ascertained, but from the neatness and perfect workmanship, we judge it is light for an iron plow of the same cutting width.

cutting width.

There is one defect in the one exhibited, which is easily remedied. The pintle upon which the beam turns around is not strong enough; and it should be made with a shoulder for the nut to screw down upon without touching the beam. It is a recent invention, the patent bearing date the present month, granted to L. Hall, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This plan completely obviates the objection to the other side-hill plow, that is, that it requires a very strong man to hold it, or rather to shift the share which rolls under, in changing from side to the share which rolls under, in changing from side to side. This turning-beam plow can be operated by a small boy, and we cannot help thinking will prove a very acceptable improvement to the large number of persons interested, who in their visits to the Exhibition we hope

will give it a critical examination.

The following table shows the number of visitors and

the cash receipts for the Scaron Tickets Monday. 3,506 Tuesday. 1,800 Wedresday. 1,200 Thursday. 1,000 Friday. 1,100 Saturday. 9,00	Transfeat Visitors. 2,721 2,686 3,009 2,810 2,898 2,484	Boreired at the \$1,360 1,265 1,479 1,389 1,429 1,524	50 00 00 59 00
Total9,506 This gives the gross	16,608 number of vis	88,147 itors during	

week as 26,114, and the daily average as 4,352. The cash receipts, from transient visitors, are over and above the amount received from the sale of season tickets.

### ILLINOIS:

A Sabbath Hour in the Grove.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

AURORA, Ill., July 1853.

How many summer days in the country have been described, how many more enjoyed, and still how many more have been longed for by the occupants of crowded city homes. Those who cannot come out and enjoy the freedom of Nature, in true Western style, may be content to read the experience of others or remain in igno-rance of much that gives to life a pleasing variety.

Among many other pleasant things in this pleasant town is the delightful custom of social walking. These long summer evening twilights are well employed in this exercise, and the shaded streets and groves, and the ad-jacent woods and river banks afford opportunity to grati-ty every variety of taste. There is an extent of grace fully undulating uplands just back of the town: fine oak rees are scattered here and there over its surface, and the earth for acres around looks like white enameled relvet, so smooth is it and so snowy with white clover lossoms. This grove and the quiet streets and lanes ading to it are favorite resorts on Sabbath afternoons. am not going to defend this custom of Sabbath walk g against strict religious discipline, nor speak of the secs of persons who practice it, (for all are strangers me) I have lived where such things were looked on as Sabbath-breaking sins: if they are so, if it is for men of business to leave awhile the scenes of their cekly cares, for wives and daughters to forget for an our or two the wearying monotony of their household ils and indulge mind and body in a recreation like this

hour or two the wearing monotony of their noiseanous tools and indulge mind and body in a recreation like this then Heaven forgive the many who have willingly sinned and would as willingly six again.

We were early at the Grove, the first and only time visited it. Only the river through the center seemed wanting to make it an Eden. One Eveless Adam had imparadised himself on a breezy knoll, his back well supported by a gnarled oak, his hat on the grass and the wind playing at will among his locks. Papers were in his hand and books and papers scattered around him—of what purport who would care to know? He looks happy, though not giving himself up in such perfect abandonnent to latarious case as another whom we afterward came near stepping upon, where he lay halt-buried in clover blossoms, fast asleep! A gentle sinking of the earth forms a sort of basin, in the center of which stood an cak whose broad shadow covered half the area. The sleeper had undoubtedly made his calculations and timed his nap accordingly. He had lain down on one frentier and would waken on the other-he was now half through his slumbers, if one might judge from the self-conscious manner in which he rolled over into the shadow, of the trusk the moment it came up to his back. salf conscious manner in which he rolled over into the shadow of the trunk the mement it came up to his back, and with a long drawn breath of deep satisfaction re-signed himself again to Morpheus and the clover bloom. His was no drunken sleep either, suspicious reader: he was a wearied week-day laborer and this was his Sab-hath are the control of the control of

There was one lovely group: some eight or ten little girls hand in hand were loitering about, as often in the sunshine as the shade, making no noise, because it was Sunday, but so quietly happy in their freedom, and looking so bright and sweet in their neat dresses and white ing so bright and sweet in their neat dresses and wante aprons. Some kept their bonnets on; some had them hanging at their backs, and one held hers by the strings and swung it carelessly round her hand. Rosy checks, bright eyes and flowing curls! Glow and sparkle and wave on in blissful ignorance of all that lies beyond the first twelve pages of your text-book of life! I know the stream of t first twelve pages of your test-book of life! I know that stern orthodox principles and parents should have confined you to your chairs and catechisms to-day; but your presence blessed the sanctuary this morning, you have listened to the instructions of your Sabbath teachers and have now come forth to enjoy the light and air of Heaven in their purity. Is there no worship in the hearts of little children, when thus in life's spring-time, they stand amid flowers, beneath the summer Heaven! If not in theirs. I know in whose heart they do excite emotions of praise, of gratitude, of worship. Heaven bless the little children!

I remember when crossing that almost interminable piece of momotony, the Illinois prairie, this side of Chicago. I sat by the car window gazing out for miles and miles and wishing in vain for some object of interest on which to rest my eyes. Mrs. Penn sat hessile me, fresh from the rocks and ravines of Susquehanna, and to her

miles and wishing in vain for some object of interest on which to rest my eyes. Mrs. Penn sat beside me, fresh from the rocks and ravines of Susquehanna, and to her this boundless, flattened landscape was the perfection of the picturesque and beautiful. She gazed and praised as though she could not gaze and praised as though she could not gaze and praise enough. The cars were moving slowly as if to lengthen her opportanity for admiration, when to my joy and surprise I beheld two little girls sitting on a piece of cast-off railroad timber not ten feet from the track. How came they there. I wondered, with their hands full of flowers—their curly heads guiltless of bonnets, and their bright eyes staring up so wistfully at us? Very beautiful I thought they were, and hurried to point them out to Mrs. Penn.—"Ob, children!" said she, in a tone of contempt: "yes, "one sees plenty of them everywhere in this world!—"Now, husband," she added in the same breath, turning to that worthy who sat near her, "we should have to "work, and dig, and carry off stones, and manure our "garden, for years and years, before it would look like "that—and then it would n't:" and she pointed to a black patch of earth that had just been plowed up from the water. A small cabin stood near it: perhaps that was the children's home—I know not: but there was no danger of rocks and trees to protruding heads in such a place, of rocks and trees to protroding heads in such a place, so I rested mine on the window-sill and gazed back at those two little prairie blossoms till they were lost in the distance. My eyes blessed the children, and my heart

distance. My eyes blessed the children, and my heart said, Amen.

But here, our little group in the grove are coming nearer. They have been circling round and round in a waving line, and now they are standing on the rim of the basin that contains our sleeper. They have discovered him: how still they stand! One, the little gipsey who holds the bonnet by the strings, has laid that on the grass and ventured on tip-toe half-way down the slope where she stands with her finger on her lip doubtful whether to explore still farther or retreat to the beckoning band above. The shadows wave over the dreamer; she thinks he stirs, and flies back noiselessly as a butterfly to her companions. Three times she ventures and each time is frightened back by shadows. It is not time for him to waken yet, he is only in the third quarter of his map. The branches are thinner now above him and great spots of golden sunshine have fallen through. One her like a broad shield on his bosom, another is bathing the boot on his left foot, and another has nestled in the crown of his hat which stands near his head. This one, however, is stationary scarce an instant, for at every rustle of the breeze it pops out and goes dancing over the sleeper's head and face till the breeze is quiet, and then settles back into the hat crown again. It was this that frightened little flaxen curis away; the fiery little sentinel performed his duty to a charm. But a father has come for his two stray lambs who are in this fleck; has come for his two stray lambs who are in this flock; they all move off together, and fingers are again laid on lips to suppress the musical laugh that threatens to break through Sabbath decorum as Fa's pet relates her ventursome exploits.

The grove is filling up: groups of ladies and gentle-

said, Amen.

The grove is filling up; groups of ladies and gentle-men have come to this airy retreat for an hour of free-dom and pleasant couverse after the labors of the week and the Sabbath devotions in church are over. Even our literary friend has found a companion, or rather been found by one, but not an Eve; one of his own sex is on his knees in the grass beside him. Strangers are com-ing this way, let us retire; but first give a parting glance at our sleeper. Behold! the shield has extended nearly at our sleeper. Behold! the shield has extended nearly to his feet, and the sentinel has left the hat and perched itself like a little defiant ball of fire on the very crown of his head. His last quarter is nearly completed—he will wake soon. Let us leave him alone in his basin of sunshine and clover.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. V. Tribuns. PHILADELPHIA, Sanday, July 24, 1833. During Friday night and yesterday morning, the District of Spring Garden was the scene of two confagrations, which kept the firemen busy for several hours. The first was at 11 o'clock on Friday night. About that The first was at 11 o'clock on Friday night. About that hour flames were discovered bursting from the basement of a large brick building on the south side of Coates-at, west of Broad, known as the Philadelphia Steam Planing and Monlding Mill. Inconsequence of the combustible character of the contents of the building, the whole establishment was soon enveloped in flames, which baffled the efforts of the firemen to subdue them until a late hour in the morning. The building was owned by Gregory & Sparks, who occupied the greater part of it, and who are the heaviest sufferers. Their loss, including a large quantity of finished work, materials, tools, &c., is not less than \$10,000. \$5,000 of which is covered by ina large quantity of finished work, materials, tools, &c., is not I six than \$10,000 \$5,000 of which is covered by insurance in New York offices. The third floor of the building was occupied by Robert C. Fletcher, as a manufactory of doors and sashes. His entire stock tools and all, were destroyed, involving a loss of \$2,000, upon which there was no insurance. R. B. Austin & Co., turners in wood, occupied a portion of the building. Their loss in fluished work, tools, &c., is about \$1,000, upon which there was no insurance. The roof and upper floor fell in during the fire; the walls remain standing. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is attributed to incendiarism. There was a steam engine in the basement where the flames were first discovered; it is possible the fire originated from the

first discovered, it is possible the fire originated from the farnace.

At 3 o'cleck yesterday morning the carpenter shop of Master & Tomlinson, in Robertson st., between Parish and Poplar, and Seventh and Eighth siz, was set on fire. The flames communicated to the stable of Lippiacott & Haines, and to the carpenter shops of G. S. Tompkus and J. R. Conover. The four buildings were all on fire at once, creating an intense light, and causing serious apprehensions for the safety of the public school house and other valuable property in the vicinity. The flames were, however, by the exertions of the fremen, confided to the buildings already named, all of which were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the shop of Mr. Conover. In this building the principal sufferer was Lewis Thomas, who occupies the third ctory as a manufactory of cigar boxes. Mr. Thomas lost everything. The buildings burnt were of brick. A large quantity of finished work and tools were destroyed. Most of the journeymen employed in the shops lest their tools. There was a partial insurance on some of the property.

the property.

A young man named Thomas I. Dowden was arrested in in this City, yesterday, charged with perpetrating several

forgeties.

The Hope Hose Company of this City having already placed its beautiful carriage in the Crystal Palace, at New York, the members of the Neptune are preparing to follow the example. The two beautiful hose carriages alluded to cannot fail to give the visitors to the exhibition an exalted point in of the skill and handlwork of Philadelphia artists.

Robert Mullin, a resident of Southwark, was drowned in the Delaware below this City, on Thursday.

Jean Philor Witterfall, Esq., an eminent citizen, died his morning, aged 62 years.

There were the deaths in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia during the week ending yesterday—adolts 74.

There were the deams in the Coy and howevers it has delibhs during the week ending yesterday—adalts 74, children 144. Of cholers infontum, 39, consumption, 14; convulsions, 12, drowned, 5, dysentery, 16; debility, 14; marssmus, 2; still born, 7. Of the total deaths, 72 were children under 1 year of age, and 2 were persons between 30 and 100 years of age.

Cool and pleasant is the weather to day; in fact, we have account our propositionable weather during the past 140.

enjoyed unexceptionable weather during the past two weeks, for which we are daily thankful. The steamship City of Manchester arrived at this port this morning from Liverpool. She brings 150 cabin pas-sergers and 150 second cabin passengers.

A State Convention of the soldiers of the War of 1-12 is to be held at Philadelphia, Sept. 10; and at a recent meeting of soldiers at Philadelphia it was Readerd. That with a view to ascertain the whole number of persons a Pennselvania, who served in the war of 1912, it is recommended at meetings be held for that purpose in the several Counties of the late, so that delegates be selected at said meetings, to represent them at the National Convention.

The Cohesten (Onio) Expulsions is dead. Causs—want of appear. The Councilos Discoversi is also dead. Causs—the same. That county has no paper. Queer state of things in a county of 28,000 inhabitants.

things in a county of 25,000 inhabitants.

Provides Hal Escarz — The dwelling house occupied by Rev. Dr. Hooker, h. South Windsor, was struck with lightning during the heavy shower on the morning of the 20th inst. at 5 o clock. Through the protection of a merciful Providence, none of the family were injured, though for the moment their lives were in peril. From appearances the lightning struck at the foot of the roof on the northeast corner of the main body of the house, and divided its force in two directions; making its way in one door and along the south side of the kitchen and wood house; and in another direction by some track not yet discovered into the cellar. Little damage was done besides starting and splitting clapboards, scattering splinters and dry mortar, plowing its way along timbers, floorings, and stude, and injuring a small rain water reservoir which it took in its way.

Heres Syrick by Lightning.—The charge of electricity, whose release during the storm of Taesday evening, was accompanied by such a terrific peal of thunder, struck the house of Chas Pearson on Franklin at The electric fluid entered the building by the roof at the eastern edge, and ever the room accupied by Dr N K. Hunt. Dividing as itstuck, the charge entered the room at seven points, and indulged in curious enough freaks with the Dostar's furniture surplead armory, &c. One division dealt especially with a large mirror—stripping it of its tissue envelope, knacking off the carvel work of its frame, amalgum of its back, and otherwise defacing it. Another entered the case of instruments, tearing it in places, and causing a confusion of scalpels, forceps, &c., like the disturbance of a medical student meeting over a just "resurrected" subject. The

back, and otherwise defacing it. Another entered the case of instruments, tearing it in places, and causing a confusion of scales, forceps, &c., like the disturbance of a medical student meeting over a just "resurrected" subject. The larger portion of the fluid escaped by the windows, and plazar roof, abowing its astipathy to the metals in the way of buried call beads, ruptured shutter hangings, and unitined roofing. No one in the house was even stanned, although the hedroom adjoining was occupied by Dr. H. who describes the shock of the discharge and the simultaneous peal of the thunder as most terrain.

[Surators Springs (N. Y.) Whig, July 22.

Serious Appear netwers a Parry of Frintive Shaves and their information from citizens of New Petersburgh, situated in this county, ten miles northeast of this place, that on Friday of Saurday last, a party of men, three of whom were Kentuckians from Mason and Fleming counties, and two Obicans, passed through that willings in parant of three slaves, the property of one of the party, named Pierce, and another owner. It seems they had information which led them to believe that the slaves were on the route through New Petersburgh to Greenfield, but they had not yet crossed Rattlesnake Creek, which rous about a mile east of Petersburgh. From Petersburgh there are two roads leading to Greenfield, one of which crosses the creek over a bridge, and the other by a ford, about half a mile further up. Three of the pursuing party stationed themselves at the bridge, and two at the ford, and awaited the coming of the slaves. The party at the bridge had not waited long, when the slaves two men and a woman, made their spearance, escorted by a white man and how, as guides. As soon as they were fairly within the bridge, which is a covered one, the Kentuckians sprang upon them and a desperate flipt ensured. The negroos it is said, were armed with guns, pistols and knives, and defended themselves bravely. The particulars of the affray, however, we not yet definitely known, but the result w

Horniels Affair at Cliston—The Decire (Marion County, Ill.) Gazeib, of the 15th inst. has the following: Herr Alexander met with a most terrible check at Clinton, Dewitt County, last week. In the playing of the hoons poens of the magic pistol, it proved to be loaded with balls, and the young man, George Smith, who was to stand up and catch a fictitions ball in his month, received the contents of the loaded pistol in his left side, and from the character of the wound and season of the year the probability is that it will terminate his life, leaving a widowed mother, who was solely dependent on him, inconsolable.

A Convention of the Printers and Editors of Missouri is proposed to be held on the 19th of September.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC. NO WAR YET.

Dates: Liverpool and London, July 13.

The U. S. Mail steamship Artic, Capt, Luce, from Liverpool, which port she left at 14 o'clock on Wednesday. July 13, with 149 passengers, arrived here at 64 o'clock on Saturday night, making the passage in 10 days and 5 hours.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived out Sanday morning, the 10th, at 51 o'clock.

The news is full of interest. Count Nesselrode had issued a new circular, more impudent than the last; yet the Bourses manifested no particular alarm. Matters appear to be becoming more and more complicated. Austria has seized the opportunity of again demanding from Turkey the concessions refused to the late mission of Count de Leiningon. This, if authentic, forbids the idea of Austria's neutrality in any coming

By this arrival we have detailed accounts of the re cent riet in Smyrna, in which the Captain of the U. S. frigate St. Louis appears to have acted as an American

Cotton quiet and steady. Breadstuffs excitement

abated-prices partially declined. The following persons came passengers in the Arctic:
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Babecck. Mr. and Mrs. Joshus Silabee, Mrs.
Alexe, Mr. and Mrs. James Lilly. Mr. A. T. Stewert, Mesers O. B.
inth. F. De Chamuras, Tran. C. Upham, A. D. Selleck, Goo. Elwaier,
Henry Marks, Engels Despres, Henry Hant, Orden Harsell,
are Mchrysh, Chas. Woodworft, and Thes. J. McCar. has blood
are Mchrysh, Chas. Woodworft, and Thes. J. McCar. has blood

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Russo-Turkish Difficulty-Ducking and Bodging of the British Cabinet Nesselrode's Last Note-The East-India Question. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tubone.

The East-India Question.

Correspondence of The N. I. Thomes.

LONDON, Tasslay, July 12, 1951.

The Parliamentary farce of Thursday had was continued and brought to a close in the sitting of Friday, with inst. Lord Palmerston requested Mr. Layard not only to put off his motion to Monday, but never to make any mention of it again. "Monday was new to go the way "of Friday." Mr. Bright took the opportunity of congratulating Lord Aberdeen on his cautious policy, and generally to assure him of his entire confidence.

"Were the Peace Society Brieff the Cabinet," says The Morning distribute, "it could not have done more to encurage Brasia, to discourage France, to endanger Turkey, and discredit England, than the very good Aberdeen. Mr. Bright's speech was meant as a sort of Manchenter manifesto in favor of the tremblers of the Cabinet."

The Ministerial efforts for Burking the intended question of Mr. Layard originated in a well-founded fear that the internal dissensions in the Cabinet could have no longer been kept a secret to the public. Turkey must full to pieces, that the Coalition may keep together. Next to Lord Aberdeen, the Ministers most favorable to the tricks of Russia, are the following: The Duke to the Lord Chemick.

Next to Lord Aberdeen, the Sinnsters most avoidable to the tricks of Russia, are the following: The Duke of Argyle, Lord Clarendon, Lord Granville, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Cardwell, and the "Radical" Sir William Molesworth. Lord Aberdeen is said to have threatened at one time to offer his resignation. The "vigorous" Palm atonetime to offer his resignation. The "vigorous" Palmerston (civis Romanus sum) party, of course, was but wanting such a pretext for yielding. They resolved that a common representation should be addressed to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, recommending that the "privileges demanded by the Czar for the Greek Christians should be secured to Christians of all denominations in the Turkish dominions, under a treaty of guaranty, to which the great powers should be parties." This identical proposition was, however, already made to Prince Menchikoff, on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, and was made, as everyready made to Prince Menchikoff, on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, and was made, as everybody knows, to no purpose. It is, therefore, utterly reciculous to expect any result from its repetition, the more so, as it is now a matter beyond all doubt that what Russin insists upon having is exactly a treaty which the great powers, viz. Anstria and Prussia, now no longer resist. Count Buell, the Anstrian Premior, is brother-in law to Count Poull Mendorff, the Russia. On the same day on which the two Coalition parties, the slumbering and the "vigorous," came to the above resolution, the Patric published the following:

"The new Internuncio of Austria, at Constantinople, M de Bruck, commenced by calling upon the Porte to pay 2,000,000 pisaters as an indemnity, and to consent to the delivery of the ports of Kleck and Stutrina. This demand was considered as a support given to Russia."

was considered as a support given to Russia.

This is not the only support given by Austria to the Russian interests at Constantinople. In 1848, it will be remembered, that whenever the Princes wanted to shoot their people, they provided a "misunderstand-ing." The same stratagem is now being employed against Turkey. The Austrian Consul at Smyrna causes the kiduspping of a Hungarian from an English coffee house on board an Austrian vessel, and after the refu-gees have answered this attempt by the killing of an Aus-

trian officer and the wounding another one, M. de Bruck emands satisfaction from the Porte within 24 hours. Simultaneously with this news, The Morning Post of Saturday reports a rumor that the Austrians had entered Caturday reports a rumor that the Austrans has entered Bosnia. The Coalition, questioned as to the authen ticity of this rumor, in yesterday's sitting of both Houses of Parliament, had, of course, received "no information." Eussell alone venturing the suggestion that the rumor had probably no other foundation than the fact that the Austrians collected troops at Paters and alon. Thus is Austrians collected troops at Peterwardein. Thus is fulfilled the prediction of M. de Gatischeff, in 1825, that Austria, when things were come to a decisive turn, would esgerly make ready for sharing in the spoil.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated 25th ult,

states:

"The Soltas, in consequence of the rumors that the whole Russian first has left Schastopol and is directing its course toward the Besphorus, has inquired of the Ambas-radors of England and France whether, in the event of the Russians making a demostration before the Besphorus, the combined figets are ready to pass the Dardanelles. Both answered in the affirmative. A Turkish steumer, with French and English officers on board, his just been sent from the Resphorus to the Black Sea, in order to reconsistive.

the Principalities, was to prohibit the publication of the Sultan's firman confirming the privileges of all kinds of Sultan's firman confirming the privileges of an shade of Christians, and to suppress a German paper edited at Bucharest, which had dared to publish an article on the Eastern question. At the same time, they pressed from the Turkish Government the first annuity stipulated for their former occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, in 1848-49. Since 1828 the Protectorate of Russia has their former occupation of Modavia and values as as 1845-49. Since 1825 the Protectorate of Russia has cost the Principalities 150,000,000 plastres, beside the immense losses caused through pillage and dorastation. England defrayed the expenses of Russia's wars against France, France that of her war against Persia, Persia that of her war against Turkey. Turkey and England that of her war against Poland: Hungary and the Principalities have now to pay her war against Parkey.

The most important event of the day is the new circular note of Count Nesselrode dated St. Petersburg, 20th June, 1853. It declares that the Russian armies will not evacuate the Principalities until the Sultau shall have yielded to all the demands of the Czar, and the French and English fleets shall have left the Turkish waters. The note in question reads like a direct scorn of Eugland and France. Thus it says:

"The position taken by the two maritime Powers is a maritime occupation which gives us a reason for reestab liabing the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations by taking up a military position."

libbing the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations by tak-ing up a military position."

Be it remarked, that Besika Bay is at a distance of 150 miles from Constantinople. The Czar claims for himself the right of occupying Turkish territory, while he defies England and France to occupy neutral waters without his special permission. He extols his own mag-nanimous forhearance in having left the Porte complete mistress of choosing under what form She will abdicate her savereignty—whether "convention, sened, or other mistress of choosing under what form She will abdicate her savereignty—whether "convention, sened, or other "synallagmatic act, or even under the form of signing a "simple note." He is persuaded that "impartial Eu-"rope" must understand that the treaty of Kainardji, which gives Russia the right of protecting a single Greek chapel at Stamboul proclaims her coips the Rome of the Orient. He regrets that the West is ignorant of the inoffensive character of a Russian religious protectorate in foreign countries. He proves his solicitude for the integrity of the Turkish Empire by historical facts—"the very moderate use he made in 1829 of his "victory of Adrianople," when he was only prevented from being immederate by the miserable condition of from being immoderate by the miserable condition of his army, and by the threat of the English admiral, that, authorized or not authorized, he would bombard every authorized or not authorized, he would bombard every coast-place along the Black Sea; when all he obtained was due to the "forbearance" of the Western Cabinets, and the perfidious destruction of the Turkish fleet at Navarino. "In 1833, he alone in Europe saved "Turkey from inevitable dismemberment." In 1833 the Czar concluded, through the famous treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, a defensive alliance with Turkey, by which foreign fleets were forbidden to approach Constantinople, by which Turkey was saved only from dismemberment, in order to be saved entire for Russia. "In "1839 he took the initiative with the other Powers in "the propositions which, executed in common, prevented the Sultan from seeing histhrone give place to a new "Arabian Empire." That is to say, in 1839 he made

"col the Sultan from seeing histhrone give place to a new
"Arabian Empire." That is to say, in 1839 he made
the other Powers take the initiative in the destruction
of the Egyptian fleet, and in the reduction to impotence
of the only man who might have converted Turkey into
a vital danger to Russia, and to replace a "dressed up
"turban" by a real head. "The fundamental principle
"of the policy of our august master has always been
"to maintain, as long as possible, the stata quo of the
"East." Just so. He has carefully preserved the decomposition of the Turkish State, under the exclusive
guardianship of Russia.

It must be granted that a more ironical document
the East has never dared to throw in the face of the West.
But its adocument, indeed, of Europe's degradation under
the rod of counter-revolution. Revolutionists may congratulate the Crar on this masterpiece. If Europe with
draws, she withdraws not with a simple defeat, but pusses,
as it were, under furcae landinae.

While the English Queen is, at this moment, feasting

while the English Queen is, at this moment, feasting Russian Princesses; while an enlightened English aristocracy and bourgeoisie lie prostrate before the barbarian autocrat, the English proletariat alone protests against the impotency and degradation of the ruling classes. On the 7th July the Maachester School held a great Feace meeting in the Odd-Fellows Hall, at Halifax' Crossley, M. P. for Halifax, and all the other "great" men" of the School had especially flocked to the meeting from "town." The hall was crowded, and many thousands could obtain no admittance. Ernest Jones, whose agitation in the factory districts is gloriously pro-(whose agitation in the factory districts is gloriously progressing, as you may infer from the number of Charter petitions presented to Parliament, and from the attacks of the middle-class provincial press.) was, at the time, at Durham. The Chartists of Halliax, the place where he has twice been nomionted and declared by show of hands as a candidate for the House of Commons, summoned him by electric telegraph, and he appeared just in time for the meeting. Already the geatlemen of the Manchester School believed they would carry their resolution, and would be able to bring home the support of the manchester School believed they would carry their resolution, and would be able to bring home the support of the manufacturing districts to their good Aberdeen, when Ernest Jones rose and put an amendment piedging the people to war, and declaring that before liberty was established peace was a crime. There ensued a most violent discussion, but the amendment of Ernest Jones was carried by an immense majority.

The clauses of the India Bill are passing one by one, The clauses of the India Bill are passing one by one, the debate scarcely offering any remarkable features, except the inconsistency of the so-called India Reformers. There is, for instance, my Lord Jocelyn, M. P., who has made a kind of political livelihood by his periodical denunciation of Indian wrongs, and of the mal-administration of the East India Company. What do you think his amendment amounted to? To give the East India Company a lease for 19 years. Happily, it compromised no one but himself. There is another professional "Reformer," Mr. Jos. Hume, who, during his long parliamentary life, has succeeded in transforming opposition itself into a particular manner of supporting the ministry. He proposed not to reduce the number of East India Directors from 24 to 18. The only amendment of common sense, yet agreed to, was that of Mr. Bright, exempting Directors nominated by the Government from common sense, yet agreed to, was that of Mr. Bright, exempting Directors nominated by the Government from the qualification in East India Stock, imposed by the Directors elected by the Court of Proprietors. Go through the pamphlets published by the East Indian Reform Association, and you will feel a similar sensation Reform Association, and you will feel a similar sensation as when, hearing of one great act of accusation against Bonaparte, devised incommon by Legitimists, Orleanists, Blue and Red Republicans, and even disappointed Bonapartists. Their only merit until now has been to draw public attention to Indian affairs in general, and further they cannot go in their present form of celectic opposition. For instance, while they attack the doings of the English aristocracy in India, they protest against the destruction of the Indian aristocracy of native princes. After the British intruders had once put their feet on India, and made up their mind to hold it, there remained no aiternative but to break the power of the native princes by force or by intrigue. Placed with regard to them in similar circumstances as the ancient Romans

princes by force or by intrigue. Placed with regard to them in similar circumstances as the ancient Romans with regard to their allies, they followed in the track of With regard to their ame, they howed in the tack of Reman politics. "It was," says an English writer, "a "system of fattening allies, as we fatten ozen, till they "were worthy of being devoured." After having won over their allies in the way of ancient Rome, the East-India Over their allies in the way of aucean home, the Lass-thana Company executed them in the modern manner of Change Alley. In order to discharge the engagements they had entered into with the Company, the native princes were forced to borrow enormous sums from Englishmen at usurious interest. When their embarprinces were forced to borrow enormous sums from Englishmen at usurious interest. When their embarrasement had reached the highest pitch, the creditor got inexorable, "the screw wasturned" and the princes were compelled either to concede their territories amicably to the Company, or to begin war: to become pensioners on their usurpers in one case, or to be deposed as traitors in the other. At this moment the native States occupy an area of 699,961 square miles, with a population of 52,941,263 souls, being, however, no longer the allies, but only the dependents of the British Government, upon multifarious conditions, and under the various forms of the subsidiary and of the protective systems. These systems have in common the relinquishment, by the native States of the right of self-defense, of maintaining diplomatic relations, and of settling the disputes among themselves without the interference of the Governor-General. Allof them have to pay a tribute, either in hard cash, or in a contingent of armed forces, commanded by British officers. The final absorption or annexation of these native States is at present eagerly controverted

between the reformers who denounce it as a crime, and

between the reformers who deneunce it as a crime, and the men of business who excuse it as a necessity.

In my opinion the question itself is altogether improperly put. As to the native States they virtually coased to exist from the moment they became subsidiary to or protected by the Company. If you divide the revenue of a country between two governments, you are sure to cripple the recourses of the one and the administration of both. Under the present system the native Administration and the tributes and inordinate emitirary establishments imposed upon them by the Company. The conditions under which they are allowed to retain their apparent independence are at the same time the conditions of a permanent decay, and of an utter inability of improvement. Organic weakness is the constitutional law of their existence, as of all existences living upon sufferance. It is, therefore, not the native States, but the native Pracess and Courts about whose maintenance the question revolves. Now, is it not a strange thing that the same men who denounce "the barbarous splendors of the Crown and Aristocracy" of England" are shedding tears at the downfall of Indian Nabobs, Rajshs, and Jagheordars, the great majority of whom possess not even the pressing of antiquity, being generally neurpers of very recent date, set up by English intrigue! There exists in the whole world no despetism more ridiculous, abourd ambehildish than that of these Schazzanas and Schariars of the Arabina-Nights. The Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Malcolm, Sir Heary Russell, Lord Ellenborough, General Briggs, and other authorities, have pronounced in favor of the some masters. Because the existence of independent States gives occasional employment in the petty warfares with their own countrymen, in order to prevent them front turning their strength against their own European masters. Because the heavistence of independent States, and the excession of the present abominable English troops, Hercure the hereditary princes are the most servile roots of the presen

observed the policy of allowing them to make heirs by adoption, or of filling up their vacant seats with puppets of English creation. The great Governor-General, Lord

observed the policy of allowing them to make heirs by adoption, or of filling up their vacant seats with puppets of English creation. The great Governor-General, Lord Dalhousic, was the first to protest openly against this system. Were not the natural course of things artificially resisted, there would be wanted neither wars nor expenses to do away with the native princes.

As to the pensioned princes, the £2,468,969 assigned to them by the British Government on the Indian revenue is a most heavy charge upon a people living on rice, and deprived of the first necessaries of life. If they are good for any thing, it is for exhibiting Royalty in its lowest stage of degradation and ridicule. Take, for instance, the Great Mogul, the descendant of Timour Tamerlane: He is allowed £120,000 a year. His authority does not extend beyond the walls of his palace, within which the Royal idiotic race, left to itself, propagates as freely as rabbits. Even the police of Delhi is held by Englishmen above his centrel. There he sits on his throne, a little shriveled yellow old man, trimmed in a theatrical dress, embroidered with gold, much like that of the dancing girls of Hindostan. On certain State occasions, the tinsel-covered puppet issues forth to gladden the hearts of the loyal. On his days of reception strangers have to pay a fee, in the form of guineas, as to any other saltimbanque exhibiting himself in public; while he, in his turn, presents them with turbans, diamonds, etc. On looking nearer at them, they find that the Royal diamonds are, like so many pieces of ordinary glass, grossly painted and imitating as roughly as possible the precious stones, and jointed so wretchedly, that they break in the hand like gingerbread.

The English money-lenders, combined with the English Aristoerney, understand, we must own, the art of degrading Royalty, reducing it to the nullity of constitutionalism at home, and to the seclusion of etiquette abroad. And now, here are the Radicals, exaperated at

tionalism at home, and to the seclusion of etiquette abroad. And now, here are the Radicals, exasperated at this spectacle! Karl Marx.

lilness of Mr. Penbody-Deputation from the Church of Fugland to America-Splendid Mormon Temple, &c. respondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

You will regret to hear that Mr. Peabody, the philan-thropic American banker, was dangerously ill some days ago with suppressed gout, and there was much anxi-London, where he is much esteemed, but the last ac-counts seem more favorable.

We are all in great grief for Gen. Bentinek, the best

We are all in great grief for Gen. Bentinck, the best drill efficer in our army, being thrown from his horse, and little hope entertained of his life. The officer who took his place, Col. Hay, was also thrown. The field of Chobbam has long been an open common, whence the natives dig peats, and these holes became apparent-ly filled up with heather and weeds. Col. Beatinck's horse galloped into one of these traps, fell headlong, and rolled three times over his rider, who has concussion of the brain, but still breathes.

Prince Albert at the Review felt so unwell that he

ent for a cloak, and continuing to shiver he sent for Sir Clerk, who declared that he had the measles, which

J. Clerk, who declared that he had the measies, which had been suppressed by cold, but the Prince is now recovering extremely well, though he and the Queen will be obliged to disappoint Ireland of their promised visit. The Fenerable John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, (the metropolitan county of England,) has been appointed by the English Bishops to return the recent visit of the American Episcopalian Clergymen to England. From the Archdeacon's title one would expect he would be a very aread man, but he is only about 50 and in the From the Archdeacon's title one would expect he would be a very aged man, but he is only about 50 and in the utmost vigor of his great intellect. He has in his diocess 400 Churches, and when he gives a "charge" to his Clergy the whole edifice is filled with Reverend Divines, dressed in their canonicals, which has a most impressive effect. His dissertations on the Church of England are among the Examining Books at Cambridge, and there are above 60,000 copies of his catechism in use in Great Britain. Archdeacon Sinclair has been always considered greatly to resemble his father (the late Sir John Sinclair) in character and appearance, with the Britain. Archdeacon Sinclair has been always considered greatly to resemble his father (the late Sir John Sinclair) in character and appearance, with the same respect for American institutions as the correspondent of Washington had, when he so nearly transplanted his whole family to New-York, and as the children of Sir John were cousins, we believe, of President Monroe a very eligible Ambassador has been selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, whose united request it has been that he should undertake this gratifying mission. It is to be regretted that the residence of Archdeacon S. abroad cannot at present be extended beyond the Immediate object of his tour, which is to express every sentiment of cordini unity frem the Church of England to that of America, for we know of no English divine who would be more warmly received throughout the America, and the Archdeacon's own well known sentiments. He will probably preach often. His Church friends assert that very few clergy men have so high a reputation for sound doctrine, and the eloqueace of very deep knowledge and sincerity. Archdeacon Sinclair has built several churches and schools in his own parish, (Kensington, with a population of 17,000 persons.) and made many pecuniary sacrifices to endow them, for his father taught all his family his own indifference to personal aggrandizement, and his own fervent desire for public usefulness. We had forgotten to mention that Archdeacon S. among his other works, on the death of his father, issued the biographical memoirs of this celebrated Stateman, Statistician and Agriculturist, which, with the two volumes of Sir John's correspondence published during his lifetime, served to convey the general character of his life. Americans are doubtless aware that Archdeacon S. is the brother of Miss Catherine Sinclair, (the authoress.) the Dowsger Countess of Glasgow, and Sir George Sinclair, of Thurso, Scotland. He sails for America on the 5th of August, and he will soon be in the United States.

The graph